

of *Larrea*, *Flourensia*, and *Gutierrezia*, 9 miles east of Van Horn, Culberson County, Texas. This number (my 4153) in the Gray Herbarium is selected as the TYPE. Isotypes are in the herbaria of the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, the Missouri Botanical Garden, the New York Botanical Garden, and in the author's private herbarium. Not all the isotypes have well developed lateral branches.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA.

MINOR TRANSFERS AND FORMS IN *CIRSIUM*.—In studying *Cirsium* the following transfers have been found necessary:

CIRSIUM HORRIDULUM Michx., forma **Elliottii** (Torr. & Gray), stat. nov. Var. *Elliottii* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. ii. 460 (1843). *Cnicus horridulus* Ell. Sk. ii. 272 (1822), not *Cirsium horridulum* Michx. (1803).

Cirsium horridulum, described by Michaux from "pascuis ruderatisque Carolinae", is assumed to be the wide-ranging plant, from Texas to Florida, northward to southern Maine, with the large foliaceous bracts equaling or overtopping the true involucre, the phyllaries eciliate, the corollas creamy to yellowish, the principal cauline leaves with broad and more or less quadrate lobes. This has always been taken as *C. horridulum* but earlier authors, Torrey & Gray and others, did not recognize the recently described southern plants, *C. Smallii* Britton, based on *Carduus pinetorum* Small (1913), not *Cirsium pinetorum* Greenm. (1905), and *C. vittatum* (Small) Small (1913), which started as *Carduus vittatus* Small (1905). *C. Smallii* has smaller heads than *C. horridulum*, with the foliaceous bracts relatively short, the phyllaries erose-ciliate and the deeply pinnatifid leaves with more lance-attenuate lobes. *C. vittatum* is similar to it but with merely undulate-toothed leaves and the phyllaries less definitely ciliate. Whether the latter is a distinct species or an intermediate between *C. horridulum* and *C. Smallii* is yet to be determined. All three occur in the Carolinas, as does the purple-flowered plant described by Elliott. Until Michaux's type of *C. horridulum* can be restudied I am holding it in the sense defined by Small.

C. MUTICUM Michx., forma **subpinnatifidum** (Britton), stat. nov. *Carduus muticus*, var. *subpinnatifidus* Britton in Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. iii. 489 (1898). *Cirsium muticum*, var. *subpin-*

natifidum (Britton) Fernald in RHODORA, x. 95 (1908).—Merely a leaf-form.

C. PUMILUM (Nutt.) Spreng., forma **fultius**, f. nov., capitulis valde bracteatis, bracteis foliaceis numerosissimis (25–40) confertis involucre superantibus.—CONNECTICUT: Wethersfield, 1878, Chas. Wright in Herb. Gray.

A most extraordinary form, the 25–40 crowded leafy bracts much longer than the involucre and forming a dense rosette at its base.

C. PUMILUM, forma **candidum**, f. nov., floribus albidis.—MASSACHUSETTS: Ashby, July 12, 1889, W. H. Manning (TYPE in Herb. New England Bot. Cl.).

A word should be said regarding the name *Cirsium pumilum* (Nutt.) Spreng. It started with Nuttall, Genera, ii. 130 (1818), but many recent authors, Porter, Petrak, Britton and Small, have started the binomial with *Cnicus odoratus* Muhl. Cat. 70 (1813) getting, under *Cirsium*, the resultant combination *Cirsium odoratum* (Muhl.) Petrak in Bot. Tidsskr. xxxi. 68 (1911). Had Petrak looked up *Cnicus odoratus* in Muhl. Cat. l. c. he would have found merely the translation (as usual there) of the name and the locality and date:

purp. 7.odoratus 2 sweet-scented Pens. fl. Jul.

That, like so many of the names in Muhlenberg's *Catalogus* is a *nomen nudum*. No species was described. Barton, Compend. Fl. Phil. ii. 95 (1818), was the first to associate Muhlenberg's *Cnicus odoratus* with a description. He there copied the essential points of Nuttall's description of *Cnicus pumilus*, cited Nuttall as his source and also cited *C. pumilus* Nutt. as a synonym. The record of copyright of Nuttall's second volume in the District of Pennsylvania states that Nuttall registered the volume "on the third day of April", 1818, the affidavit signed by D. Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell's affidavit states that Barton's 2nd volume was entered for copyright "on the ninth day of July", 1818. *Cirsium pumilum* seems to have right of way.—M. L. FERNALD.

A NEW FORM OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA FROM INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.—As it occurs throughout its range from Newfoundland to eastern South Dakota, and southward to Kansas and Florida, the common eastern American chokecherry, *Prunus virginiana* L., is a shrub or small tree with leaves, young twigs, pedicels, and